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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

Revised estimates under section 4

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories

Report of the Secretary-General

I. BACKGROUND

1. Following the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on 13 September 1993 (A/48/486-S/26560, annex), which was welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/213 of 21 December 1993, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report containing his proposals to establish a coordinating mechanism for international assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people as called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 48/213, and the estimated resource requirements for the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories (UNSCO) for the period through December 1995 (A/C.5/48/71).

2. In its resolution 48/228 B of 5 April 1994, the General Assembly, in authorizing the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $1,270,000 in connection with the establishment of the Office of the Special Coordinator, requested a comprehensive report on the substantive roles to be played and the goals to be achieved by the United Nations system, the coordinating role of the United Nations and all practical measures that are necessary to ensure a unified and coherent approach in the provision of economic, social and other assistance in the occupied territories.

3. A report addressing those issues was submitted to the Assembly in June 1994 (A/C.5/48/81). The report elaborated on the Secretary-General's position that,

in the light of the complexity and sensitivity of the situation in the region and the multiplicity of actors outside the United Nations system who would be involved during the transitional phase, the establishment of a specific mechanism was required to ensure effective coordination and intensification of United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The report explained the background of the three United Nations programmes with the longest presence in the area, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and why it would be inappropriate to designate one of them as "lead agency" with respect to implementation of resolution 48/213. It cited the limited experience in the West Bank and Gaza of most other organizations of the United Nations system as a further reason for establishing a mechanism. The report described the role of the United Nations in relation to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, an intergovernmental body established by the donor community following the Conference to Support Middle East Peace on 1 October 1993. It summarized initial steps that the Special Coordinator had undertaken in fulfilling his mandate. Finally, it was indicated that, in the light of experience gained by the Special Coordinator, a report on the resource requirements for UNSCO would be submitted at a later stage.

4. The present report is submitted to apprise the General Assembly of the activities undertaken by the Special Coordinator during the last few months and of measures taken to set up his Office. It also provides estimates of the revised resource requirements for the Office of the Special Coordinator for the period from 1 June 1994 to 31 December 1995.

II. ACTIVITIES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

5. Following his appointment, the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories held a series of consultations with UNRWA, UNDP and UNICEF in New York. In June 1994, he made an initial visit to the occupied territories during which he met representatives of the Palestinian Authority in Gaza and Jericho, as well as Palestinian representatives from throughout the occupied territories. During his stay, he also met with the Foreign Minister of Israel, Mr. Shimon Peres, and senior officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The visit provided an opportunity for field visits to the United Nations projects throughout the West Bank and Gaza, and consultations with local representatives of UNRWA, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO). Following his stay in the occupied territories, the Special Coordinator visited Tunis, where he met the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, and other senior PLO officials. In June 1994, the Special Coordinator led the United Nations delegation to the second Ad Hoc Liaison Committee meeting, held in Paris, where he met with senior officials of the concerned parties, the United States of America and the Russian Federation (co-sponsors of the peace process), donor countries, the World Bank and non-governmental organizations. During July and August, the Special Coordinator made further visits to the region and met frequently with representatives of the parties concerned, donor countries and organizations of the United Nations system. On 1 September 1994, the Special Coordinator took up residence in the occupied territories, establishing his headquarters in Gaza. The Special Coordinator has weekly

meetings with Chairman Arafat and Foreign Minister Peres, who brief him on the latest developments. He also has frequent meetings with senior officials of the Palestinian Authority on the process of economic and social development in the occupied territories and immediate needs arising from that process. He continues to hold consultations with donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, both in and outside Gaza.

6. The United Nations system remains one of the largest channels of assistance to the Palestinian people at present. The latest World Bank estimates indicate that, out of $740 million pledged for 1994 at the 1 October 1993 Conference to Support Middle East Peace, $245 million will have been disbursed in the occupied territories by the end of the year, $145 million for recurrent costs (budget deficit financing) and the remainder on projects. Of the latter, $95 million will have been delivered through the United Nations system, mainly through UNRWA and UNDP, in addition to their regular programmes. This reflects the fact that the latter organizations have an established presence on the ground, with significant human resources, infrastructure and logistical capacity. It is foreseen that the United Nations will continue to play a major role in delivering assistance to the Palestinians during 1995. Estimates of financial needs for the first half of 1995, including investment and technical cooperation projects, amount to $415 million, or almost twice the estimated aid delivery throughout 1994. This underscores the role of the Special Coordinator in coordinating the international effort in the occupied territories. It also indicates the effort required on the part of the United Nations system to ensure the delivery of international assistance to the Palestinian people and to help formulate programmes that will build up long-term capacity while addressing urgent needs in the context of the peace process.

7. On 29 June 1994, the Secretary-General convened an inter-agency meeting of 17 organizations of the United Nations system to discuss their current or prospective assistance to the Palestinian people and to lay the groundwork for a mode of operations under the overall guidance of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories. While confirming that the administration of the international assistance to the Palestinians should in principle be the responsibility of individual agencies and programmes of the system, participants at the meeting agreed on the need for an integrated and coherent approach in providing United Nations assistance in the occupied territories. The meeting has been followed up by bilateral contacts between the Special Coordinator and the heads of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies, particularly those which are about to launch programmes in the area for the first time, for example the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Among the issues agreed upon at that inter-agency meeting, the need for the strengthening of UNSCO has received particular importance. It was agreed that interested United Nations system organizations would second their staff to UNSCO on a reimbursable basis and/or assign to UNSCO specialists in their respective areas to ensure a coherent and unified approach among the programmes, funds and agencies operating on the ground. Pending General Assembly approval of core posts for the Office of the Special Coordinator, UNRWA and UNDP have, since August 1994, each made available to the Special Coordinator one assistant at the P-3 level, on a reimbursable basis. UNDP has also, seconded to UNSCO, on a

reimbursable basis, the Deputy (D-1) to the Coordinator. Many interested organizations have lacked the resources to cover the costs of telecommunications, transportation and so on associated with such postings. However, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), UNESCO and the United Nations Volunteers have indicated that they are almost ready to proceed, while others are actively exploring ways to do so. The need for UNSCO to provide this personnel with office space thus becomes all the more urgent.

8. On 7 and 8 December 1994, the Special Coordinator organized a United Nations system seminar in Gaza, which was attended by 20 international organizations, including the World Bank. It was agreed that the group would meet twice a year. It was decided that seven areas require urgent attention, namely, public works and emergency employment generation, private investment and trade, infrastructure (roads, water, sewerage, telecommunications, energy, etc.), institutional capacity-building, housing, health and education. This will be complemented by themes that cut across the seven priority areas (e.g. environment, gender in development, support to non-governmental organizations, governance and the civil society, etc.). For each of the seven priority areas, an organization has been or is being identified to serve as the focal point to coordinate a subgroup of United Nations system organizations (e.g. UNESCO in education, WHO in health, ILO in public works and emergency employment-generation systems). This modality will ensure that expertise is drawn from throughout the system in support of joint targets. The facilitation role of the subgroups will, in their respective programming areas, enhance the integration of the United Nations system and joint approaches to urgent issues. The subgroups are also responsible for assessing progress in their areas of responsibility. The Office of the Special Coordinator will work closely with each of the subgroups and will, in addition, provide overall guidance at the level of intersectoral linkages and special thematic areas.

9. Several projects have already been initiated in the territories as a result of the coordinating efforts of the Special Coordinator. One of these is the Gaza Clean-Up Campaign, which has been developed in close cooperation between the Palestinian Economic Council for Reconstruction and Development, UNDP and the World Bank. The project is financed from contributions from Japan ($5 million) and Norway ($3 million); so far it has provided work, over a period of several months, for some 3,000 unemployed Gazans. The work involves painting and cleaning public areas, equipping playgrounds and rehabilitating public parks throughout Gaza. The Office of the Special Coordinator and UNDP have, in coordination with the Palestine Economic Council for Reconstruction and Development, outlined an additional nine projects, that will expand the Gaza Clean-Up Campaign in both time and scope. Depending on financing received, those projects are expected to create up to 20,000 new jobs.

10. During the remainder of the biennium 1994-1995, the Special Coordinator will continue to coordinate the channelling of United Nations assistance to the occupied territories. In that context, he will continue to represent the United Nations and participate in meetings of the multilateral mechanisms established to follow up the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, in particular the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, and maintain liaison with the donor countries and agencies operating in the territories. It is worth noting that the added value of the presence of a United Nations Special Coordinator, in view of the

complexity of the situation on the ground, was recently recognized at the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, held at Brussels on 29 and 30 November 1994. The Ad Hoc Liaison Committee decided to create a Local Aid Coordination Committee, which will be jointly chaired by the chairperson of the Liaison Committee (Norway), the representative of the World Bank in the West Bank and Gaza, and the United Nations Special Coordinator. A request was conveyed by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, through the Special Coordinator, to Chairman Arafat that he designate three representatives who, together with the three co-chairpersons of the Local Aid Coordination Committee, would form a Joint Liaison Group in order to expedite urgent decisions. Chairman Arafat has appointed the heads of the three relevant areas of responsibility within the Palestinian Authority, namely, economic development, finance and planning. Furthermore, between $25 and $30 million pledged at the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee meeting will be channelled on an urgent basis through the United Nations in connection with the Gaza Clean-Up Campaign.

11. The Special Coordinator, in cooperation with relevant agencies and programmes, will assist in the organization in 1995 of a seminar on Palestinian administrative, managerial and financial needs and challenges in the light of the new developments, as referred to in the Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/29 of 27 July 1994. He will also prepare reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly at their annual sessions in 1995 on activities implemented in the field of assistance to the Palestinian people.

12. As indicated in previous reports, the Special Coordinator, as requested by the parties, will also assume responsibilities that fall outside the sectoral briefs of the United Nations agencies and programmes. In the latter connection, Chairman Arafat, in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 10 December 1993, requested that the United Nations assist with Palestinian police training. In response, the Secretariat, together with representatives of France, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, set up a training programme for future instructors of the Palestinian Police Force. The programme was submitted to the PLO in May 1994. The Special Coordinator received a positive response regarding the package during his meeting with Chairman Arafat at Tunis on 24 June 1994. The project was launched in Gaza in October 1994, for an initial period of six months, and is expected to be extended for another six months. In addition to courses offered directly by donor countries, a number of organizational units of the Secretariat, including the Centre for Human Rights, the International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, are providing courses in their respective fields.

III. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

13. The estimates of the resource requirements for UNSCO cover the period from 1 June 1994 to 31 December 1995. They are based on the findings of surveys of the local infrastructure, logistical and security conditions conducted last summer by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator as well as by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and UNDP at the request of Headquarters.

14. The surveys have indicated that:

(a) Palestinian authorities have little or no accommodation to satisfy the requirements for the establishment of UNSCO;

(b) Rentable accommodation is scarce, unsuitable and expensive. Prices of real estate and rental rates have skyrocketed in recent months;

(c) The area of operations is characterized by limited and unreliable transportation and communications infrastructures, which call for substantial non-recurrent costs for the creation of an independent transportation and communications facility within UNSCO similar to that currently operating at UNTSO;

(d) Security conditions in the region would require special measures to ensure the safety of the Special Coordinator and mission personnel.

15. So far, the logistical and other support to the Special Coordinator have been provided on an ad hoc basis by UNTSO, including office space at UNTSO headquarters, temporary assignment of an international secretary and two local staff working for him as drivers/security staff, transportation, as well as communications and other equipment required for the operation of the Office.

16. Overall staff requirements for the Office are estimated at 7 Professional category and above (1 USG, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4 and 1 P-3 posts), 3 General Service (Other Levels), 4 Field Service, 4 Security Service and 14 Local level posts.

17. Of the above posts, the Under-Secretary-General post and the D-1, P-5 and one General Service posts have already been approved for the period from 1 April 1994 to 31 December 1995 by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/228 B. The D-1 post is for the Chief of the Office of the Special Coordinator, who is responsible for the organization and supervision of the substantive work and also for acting on behalf of the Special Coordinator in his absence. The post has been encumbered since November 1994. The P-5 post is for the Chief of the Bureau for Research, Liaison and Special Projects, who will support the Special Coordinator in areas of special coordination, that is, when the mandate of the Special Coordinator goes beyond the technical, economic and social coordination mechanisms for United Nations operational activities. This would include core areas where the parties to the peace process and donors wish to see special projects coordinated by the Under-Secretary-General in the framework of the overall mandate established by the General Assembly (e.g. training the Palestinian Police Force).

18. In connection with the establishment of one Under-Secretary-General, one D-1, one P-5 and one General Service posts, in its resolution 48/228 B, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $1,140,000 for the period from 1 April 1994 to 31 December 1995.

19. In addition to the posts already approved by the General Assembly, the following posts would be required:

(a) One P-4 post for the Chief of the United Nations System Coordination, Support and Programming for Resource Mobilization Unit. The incumbent would advise and assist the Special Coordinator in coordination with the United Nations agencies and programmes, donor and recipient agencies and programmes, and help the Special Coordinator to formulate an overall programme effort by the United Nations system. He would also assist the Special Coordinator in providing guidance to programme specialists assigned by the United Nations agencies to UNSCO;

(b) One P-4 post for a Programme Officer in the Bureau for Research, Liaison and Special Projects who would assist the Chief of the Bureau in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of special projects. The incumbent would also have responsibilities for media relations with non-governmental organizations;

(c) One P-4 post for an Administrative Officer to administer the overall finances of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, including trust funds, budgets of special projects and extrabudgetary expenditures. The incumbent would also be responsible for the overall administrative, logistical and personnel management areas, as well as for such other duties as might be assigned to him;

(d) One P-3 post for a Programme Officer in the United Nations System Coordination Support and Programming for Resource Mobilization Unit who would prepare and assess reports and documentation of the social and economic situation and the development effort in general. He would assist in the formulation of the overall United Nations strategy in the area;

(e) Four Field Service posts for a Finance Officer, a radio technician and two drivers.

20. In connection with the requirements for four Security Officers, it should be noted that these security arrangements are proposed on the basis of the findings in the report of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator, which conducted a special survey in the area of operations.

21. In addition to the international posts proposed above, 14 Local level posts would be required to accommodate 2 programme clerk/assistants, 2 administrative/finance clerk/assistants, 1 receptionist, 1 telephone operator, 2 night guards, 3 driver/messengers and 3 cleaner/handymen.

22. The costs for the current biennium for these posts would amount to $1,216,600. In addition, an amount of $221,900 would be required for staff assessment under section 28, Staff assessment. Gaza has been classified as a family-mission duty station, with a hardship class D. No provision for mission subsistence allowance is made, therefore.

23. In addition to the Professional staff resources proposed above, it is expected that the staff resources of the Office would be strengthened through the loan of posts from specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system. At the present stage, the detailed arrangements are being worked out with WHO and the International Labour Organization (ILO) and also with the

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Habitat. A number of donor countries have also expressed their readiness to finance specific posts from their voluntary contributions. Currently, one Professional post and one Field Service post dealing with launching the project on training programmes for the Palestinian Police Force are financed from voluntary contributions.

24. It is estimated that there would be a need to supplement staff capacity of the Office with consultant services on issues for which no internal expertise is available. Accordingly, it is envisaged that UNSCO would require expert advice from specialists having experience coordinating large or complex programmes and in formulating new operations where the comparative advantage of the United Nations system can be used in support of the peace process. Broad areas of operations where such expertise would be essential relate, inter alia, to the establishment and governance of civil society, human development, including higher education, social protection and poverty alleviation, environmental protection, infrastructure, trade and investment, including special economic zones, macroeconomic reforms, regional cooperation and others. In coordinating specific projects in the above areas, the Special Coordinator would rely to a large extent on the expertise available in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), ESCWA, Habitat, UNEP, UNDP and UNRWA, and in the specialized agencies. In some cases, however, specialists in relevant areas who could have knowledge of the specific conditions of the occupied territories may not be available within the United Nations system. A provision in the amount of $56,300 is therefore proposed.

25. A provision in the amount of $31,000 would be required for the training of UNSCO staff in office automation, negotiation skills, personnel management (performance planning and appraisal), stress management and first aid.

26. The operational requirements of the Office of the Special Coordinator, in United States dollars, are estimated as follows:

	Actual expenditures June-October 1994	Estimated requirements November 1994-December 1995	Total requirements for 1994-1995
Travel on official business	59 300	148 400	207 700
Premises	4 100	401 000	405 100
Transportation	2 900	248 000	250 900
Communications	63 000	604 400	667 400
Office automation equipment	-	207 100	207 100
Office furniture and other equipment	-	122 000	122 000
General operating expenses	2 100	56 000	58 100
Supplies and materials	2 000	23 000	25 000
Official hospitality	300	3 000	3 300
Total	133 700	1 812 900	1 946 600

The detailed explanations of the estimated 1994-1995 non-staff requirements of UNSCO are provided in the annex to the present report.

27. Based on the information contained above, the total 1994-1995 requirements in relation to activities of the Office of the Special Coordinator would amount to $3,250,500: $1,216,600 for staff requirements and $2,033,900 for non-staff requirements.

IV. PROPOSALS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF THE 1994-1995 REQUIREMENTS

28. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. In addition, each statement of programme budget implications and each proposal for revised estimates should contain alternatives to the financing from the contingency fund of the proposed new activities.

29. With regard to non-staff requirements ($2,033,900), these would be met in part from redeployment in the amount of $1 million from general operating expenses from UNTSO under section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions.

30. As regards the remaining requirements ($2,250,500), given the magnitude of those requirements it has not been possible to identify activities that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium in order to identify relevant posts to finance the net additional costs of the above activities. Should resources from the contingency fund not be available to

finance the activities, implementation of the activities would be postponed to the biennium 1996-1997.

V. ACTION REQUIRED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

31. The following activities in the context of the mandate of the United Nations Special Coordinator are proposed to be approved under section 4, C. Special missions, of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995: 1/

"3. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COORDINATOR IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

"4.45 The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories was established in 1994, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/213 of 21 December 1993, to ensure effective coordination and intensification of international assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories to meet their immediate and longer-term needs. The Special Coordinator serves as a focal point for all United Nations economic, social and other assistance to the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The Special Coordinator provides overall guidance to and facilitates coordination among the respective United Nations programmes and agencies that are operating in the territories, so as to ensure an integrated and unified approach towards economic and social development. In that connection, the Special Coordinator maintains constant contact with the parties to the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, as well as with non-governmental organizations and the donor community in general.

"4.46 The Special Coordinator represents the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for coordination of international assistance to the Palestinians established to follow up the Conference in Support of Middle East Peace. The Special Coordinator also maintains contact with relevant regional organizations and financial institutions on the issues within his mandate.

"4.47 In addition to his coordinating functions, the Special Coordinator supports the implementation of the Declaration of Principles, as requested by the parties. In that context, some other responsibilities in the territories that may be entrusted to the United Nations but fall outside the sectoral briefs of the United Nations agencies and programmes will be the direct responsibility of the Special Coordinator.

"4.48 During the biennium 1994-1995, the Special Coordinator will concentrate on coordinating the channelling of United Nations assistance to the occupied territories. In that context, he will participate in meetings of the multilateral mechanism established to follow up the Conference in Support of Middle East Peace, hold meetings and maintain liaison with the parties, donor countries, specialized agencies, the United Nations funds and programmes operating in the territories and with regional intergovernmental organizations and the non-governmental community, and launch the technical assistance programme of training the Palestinian

Police Force. He will prepare reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly at their annual sessions in 1995 on activities implemented during 1994-1995 in the field of assistance to the Palestinian people."

32. Subject to the guidelines for use and operation of the contingency fund, an additional appropriation of $2,250,500 is required for the biennium 1994-1995 under section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions. In addition, an amount of $221,900 for staff assessment would be required under section 28, Staff assessment, to be offset by the same amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6/Rev.1).

ANNEX

Cost estimates for operational requirements for the period from 1 November 1994 to 31 December 1995

	United States dollars
1. Travel on official business	148 400

Cost estimates under this heading comprise the costs relating to travel of the Special Coordinator and his staff within the occupied territories, to the United States, Europe, the Middle East and northern Africa in the context of his mandate. There would be one trip per week within the occupied territories at an average of two or three days' duration each to monitor programme implementation. There would also be up to six trips by the Special Coordinator or one of his designated staff to the United States and Europe for consultations with officials at Headquarters and with the specialized agencies and representatives of donor countries, as well as participation in the activities of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee and non-governmental organization conferences. Furthermore, consultations with ESCWA and donor countries in the Middle East and northern Africa and a need for participation in meetings of regional organizations would call for travel within the region.

2. Premises	401 000

Currently, UNSCO is renting a two-storey privately owned building in Gaza at a monthly rent of $1,730. The basement of the building needs refurbishing, at an estimated cost of $50,000. The office space in the building is insufficient to accommodate UNSCO. It is therefore proposed to build a third floor on the premises, at an estimated cost of $70,000. Under an arrangement with the landlord, the third floor would be free of rent for the next five years. In addition, eight containerized office units would be purchased and installed adjacent to the rented premises in order to expand the office space, at an estimated cost of $9,000 each, for a total of $72,000. Negotiations with the Palestinian Authority are currently under way to isolate the entire compound from street access for security purposes. Construction of a brick wall and compound perimeter security fences, installation of security equipment (cameras and monitors), installation of remote control gate and construction of shelter are planned. In addition, construction of an inside parking area is required.

The costs relating to renting, upgrading and refurbishing of the premises, as well as their maintenance, are estimated at $353,800, broken down as follows:

		$
(a)	Rent for the period from September 1994 to December 1995	27 800
(b)	Utilities and miscellaneous services	24 000
(c)	Construction of the third floor	70 000
(d)	Acquisition of eight containerized units	72 000
(e)	Refurbishing the basement	50 000
(f)	Construction of the shelter, brick wall, security fences, bases for containerized units and parking area	97 000
(g)	Installation of security equipment in premises (cameras, monitors, security alarm and a remote control gate)	13 000

Experience during the last few months indicates the need to set up a sub-office of the Special Coordinator in the West Bank, namely at Jericho. Premises at Jericho have already been identified for the purpose. The premises require alterations at an estimated cost of $40,000 and maintenance/utility costs at a monthly rate of $600. The total costs relating to the sub-office would thus amount to $47,200.

3. Transportation 248 000

Currently, UNSCO rents seven cars on the local market at $600 per month. These arrangements would continue through 1995. UNSCO also uses four cars provided by UNTSO, which would be transferred to UNSCO. In addition, there is a need to purchase a bullet-proof car for the Special Coordinator ($150,000) and one car for the Chief of the Office ($17,000).

Requirements for rental and maintenance of vehicles are estimated at $81,000 ($8,400 for rental and $72,600 for maintenance).

4. Communications 604 400

The installation of a reliable and efficient communications system in UNSCO is imperative for the successful implementation of its mandate. Upon establishment of the Office in Gaza, UNTSO provided basic communications services to UNSCO, including one crypto-fax and two conventional fax machines, as well as radio equipment, 15 handy walkie-talkies and six cellular telephones, and has allowed the use of its radio frequency lines for the interim period.

The following measures are proposed to establish a communications system in UNSCO:

		$
(a)	A telephone switchboard with 32 lines and 18 telephone sets in the Office	10 000
(b)	A hardware VSAT terminal consisting of eight telephone lines and four data lines; the station would allow access to Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), as well as via United Nations network to Jerusalem, Amman, Beirut and Damascus	200 000
(c)	Two Inmarsat M units ($36,000), microwave link ($25,000), one crypto-fax ($10,000) and 20 VHF portable radio units ($10,000)	81 000

Provisions would also be required for telephone, cable and telex charges ($168,000), rental of transponder ($60,000), pouch charges ($8,400), communications supplies ($15,000) and the satellite test and workshop equipment ($62,000).

5. Office automation equipment 207 100

Provision would thus be required for acquisition of 22 desktop computers ($30,400), four portable PC notebooks ($8,400), seven printers ($8,300), equipment for installation of a LAN system ($85,000) and software, tools and accessories and test equipment ($35,000). Provision of $40,000 for maintenance of the equipment would also be required.

6. Office furniture and other equipment 122 000

Provisions would be required for office furniture for staff members and a conference room ($43,000), security and safety equipment ($14,000) and for various miscellaneous equipment (air-conditioning units, generator, photocopier, etc.) ($35,000). Provision of $30,000 would also be required for maintenance of that equipment. The total costs would amount to $122,000.

7. General operating expense 56 000

Provision is made for miscellaneous services (bank charges, legal services and miscellaneous claims) ($6,000) and for commercial freight charges relating to shipment of equipment to be procured outside Gaza ($50,000).

8. Supplies and materials 23 000

A provision for stationery and office supplies ($14,000), subscriptions to newspapers for the Office ($1,000) and other miscellaneous supplies ($8,000) would be required.

9. Official hospitality 3 000

A provision in the amount of $3,000 would be required for official hospitality to be extended by the Special Coordinator to members of delegations, government officials and other personalities.

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Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator
in the Occupied Territories

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Replace paragraph 3 of the annex by the following:

3. Transportation 248 000

Currently, UNSCO uses 11 cars provided by UNTSO. These cars would be transferred to UNSCO. In addition, there is a need to purchase a bullet-proof car for the Special Coordinator ($150,000) and one car for the Chief of the Office ($17,000).

Requirements for maintenance of vehicles are estimated at $81,000.

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly for adoption by the Second Committee in its report contained in document A/49/729/Add.5

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Statement by the Secretary-General

1. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 December 1994, the Second Committee adopted without a vote a draft resolution entitled: "Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States", as contained in its report (A/49/729/Add.5). A statement of programme budget implications of the draft resolution was before the Committee in document A/C.2/49/L.60.

I. ACTIVITIES PROPOSED IN THE DRAFT RESOLUTION AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE APPROVED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1994-1995

2. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 12, 13 and 15 of the draft resolution the General Assembly would:

> "Request the Secretary-General to enable relevant regional commissions to support activities to coordinate the implementation of the Conference outcomes at the regional and subregional levels by, inter alia, providing the necessary autonomy and adequate resources to their subregional offices and operational centres, in accordance with paragraph 134 of the Programme of Action, taking into account the decentralization process (para. 12);

"Also request the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has a strengthened capacity to carry out, in accordance with its mandate, the research and analysis necessary to complement the work of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat with respect to the implementation of the Programme of Action (para. 13);

"Further request the Secretary-General to establish within the Department for the Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development a clearly identifiable, qualified and competent entity with the resources and number of professionals and support staff that are necessary to undertake its broad range of functions in support of the system-wide implementation of the Programme of Action relying on the most efficient and cost-effective use of resources, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 123 of the Programme of Action (para. 15)."

3. It will be noted that paragraphs 123 and 134 of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 1/ referred to in the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution quoted above read as follows:

"123. It is essential for the follow-up to the Conference and the implementation of the Programme of Action that a clearly identifiable, qualified and competent entity within the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat be put in place to provide secretariat support for both intergovernmental and inter-agency coordination mechanisms. To that end, the necessary resources should be provided, relying on the most efficient and cost-effective use of resources, to fulfil the following functions:

"(a) Provide substantive secretariat support to intergovernmental and inter-agency processes related to the monitoring, review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

"(b) Act as a liaison and focal point for Governments, organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on matters related to the follow-up to the Conference and the implementation of the Programme of Action;

"(c) Prepare reports to be submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development, and other relevant bodies, on the implementation of the Programme of Action, drawing on the inputs from all appropriate sources;

"(d) Provide support, as appropriate, to other activities emanating from the Programme of Action.

"134. Each of the relevant regional commissions of the United Nations should be enabled to support regional activities to coordinate the implementation of Conference outcomes at the regional level, including providing the necessary autonomy and adequate resources to their subregional offices and operational centres, taking into account the ongoing process of decentralization. That would involve:

"(a) Assisting regional and subregional organizations and mechanisms involved in the promotion of sustainable development, as appropriate;

"(b) Acting as a point of liaison between United Nations agencies and the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, and among United Nations agencies at the regional and subregional levels."

4. It should also be recalled that, at the time of the adoption of the Programme of Action by the Conference, a statement of the programme budget implications in relation to chapter XV, section D, Institutional arrangements, monitoring and review, of the draft programme, was submitted to the Conference by the Secretariat, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/189 of 20 December 1991 and rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the Conference.

5. The activities of the Secretariat relating to the follow-up to the Conference fall under programme 46, Sustainable development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which has been proposed in the context of the latest revision of the medium-term plan 2/ and was reviewed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at the second part of its thirty-fourth session earlier this year. 3/ Because of the timetable for convening the Conference, these activities have not been programmed in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

II. ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED AND RELATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

6. The following activities by the Secretariat are foreseen for the current biennium in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action:

(a) The Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development would assume responsibility for promoting the implementation of the Programme of Action. In this context, the Department would maintain continuous and extensive contacts with government officials of both small island developing States and their development partners, as well as with representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to discuss ways and means of tackling the priority issues and the course of action relating to the implementation of the Programme; coordinate the activities under the Programme with the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and relevant regional commissions; contribute to fund-raising activities to mobilize adequate financial resources in accordance with chapter 33 of Agenda 21; 4/ and keep abreast of developments and gather information on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action. The Department would also assume responsibility for assisting the Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development in the system-wide coordination of aspects relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action. In this context, the Department would be responsible for providing information to the Committee on the ongoing requirements of the small island developing States and activities undertaken

under the Programme. Finally, the Department would be responsible for the preparation of various reports to and substantive servicing of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Sustainable Development and other intergovernmental bodies on the issues relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action. Among the reports to be submitted would be an annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, periodic reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development or inputs thereto on the implementation of the Programme of Action in the context of the Commission's multi-year thematic programme of work, reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development on the results of the reviews of the progress achieved and steps taken for the implementation of the Programme, and other relevant reports;

(b) UNCTAD would assume responsibility for developing and implementing a policy-oriented programme aimed at strengthening the export capacities of the small island developing States, with a view to increasing their competitiveness in the world market; developing, in cooperation with the relevant regional commissions, a mechanism for improving regional cooperation arrangements in the fields of trade, sea and air transport, communications, science and technology, human resources development, tourism, banking, insurance and institutional capacity-building, and carrying out necessary follow-up activities; monitoring activities with regard to the implementation of multilateral trade agreements affecting the small island developing States; conducting studies and research and backstopping with regard to technical assistance projects for those countries; and providing substantive support and servicing to intergovernmental and expert group meetings on issues relating to small island developing States;

(c) The regional commissions would assume responsibility for coordination of the activities in the context of implementation of the Programme of Action at the regional and subregional levels. To that end, the regional commissions would monitor the economic, social and environmental processes taking place in the small island developing States in their respective regions and upon request, advise them on appropriate country policies and programmes in support of their sustainable development; in cooperation with UNDP, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and subregional financial organizations, undertake activities to ensure that appropriate aid flows are directed to those countries and maintain an information system on the aid by donor, recipient country and sectoral designation; monitor the implementation of regional and country programmes and projects in the context of the Programme of Action; and regularly report on activities undertaken and progress achieved in implementation of the Programme to their relevant regional intergovernmental bodies.

7. In order to accomplish the above responsibilities adequately, the existing coordination and research capacity of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, UNCTAD and the relevant regional commissions would need to be strengthened.

8. In this context, and in line with the provisions of operative paragraph 12 of the draft resolution, the establishment of one additional P-4 post in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic

Commission for Africa (ECA) would be necessary. These posts would be for an economic affairs officer, who would concentrate primarily on the implementation of the Programme of Action. The post in ESCAP would be deployed in the Pacific Operational Centre of the Commission in Vanuatu. The incumbent would assist the Head of the Centre in carrying out the responsibilities as detailed in paragraph 6 (c) above. The post in ECLAC would be deployed at the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Trinidad and Tobago. The incumbent would assist the Head of the Office in carrying out the responsibilities as detailed in paragraph 6 (c) above. In ECA, the post would be located at its headquarters in Addis Ababa at the Social-economic Research and Planning Division, which deals with activities relating to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. The incumbent would assist the Head of the Division in carrying out the responsibilities as detailed in paragraph 6 (c) above.

9. In line with operative paragraph 13 of the draft resolution, it is proposed to strengthen the existing capacity of UNCTAD in relation to the activities under the Programme of Action by providing one additional P-4 post for the Division for Least-developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries. The incumbent of the post would assist the Chief of the Land-locked and Island Developing Countries Branch of that Division in carrying out the responsibilities as detailed in paragraph 6 (b) above.

10. In line with operative paragraph 15 of the draft resolution, it is proposed to create a Small Island Developing States Unit within the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development to provide substantive support and services to the intergovernmental and inter-agency coordinating mechanisms and carry out other responsibilities as outlined in paragraph 6 (a) above. For that purpose, one P-5, one P-4 and one General Service (other level) posts would be required, on the understanding that in implementing the Programme of Action the Unit would also draw on the existing capacity of the Department, particularly the Division for Sustainable Development, as and when required. The P-5 post would be for a Chief of the Unit, who would be responsible for supervising and coordinating the work of the Unit in relation to the Programme of Action. The P-4 post would be for an economic affairs officer, who would assist the Chief of the Unit in organizing support and servicing of the intergovernmental and inter-agency meetings on issues relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action, maintain liaison with relevant agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and contribute to the preparation of the required reports.

11. All the posts discussed in paragraphs 8 to 10 above would be new posts to be established effective 1 January 1995. The related costs would amount to $380,500. In addition, a provision in the amount of $95,100 would be required for staff assessment.

12. In addition to the staff resources proposed in paragraph 10 above, a provision in the amount of $80,000 would be required for the Small Island Developing States Unit in the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development in 1995 for its operational requirements. Of this amount, an amount of $30,000 would be required for consultancies for situations where internal expertise is not available to conduct specific research, in particular for

preparation of the reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its third session, in 1995, in the context of its consideration of cross-sectoral issues; an amount of $30,000 for convening an ad hoc expert group meeting to undertake a review of and make recommendations on the development of vulnerability indices for the small island developing States, as an input into the relevant report to the Commission on Sustainable Development; and an amount of $20,000 for travel of staff to participate in relevant meetings, including the session of the Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development.

13. In total, the resource requirements for the year 1995 in the context of the draft resolution would amount to $460,500, broken down by budget section as follows:

		United States dollars
Section 8.	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	230 500
Section 11A.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	66 800
Section 15.	Economic Commission for Africa	66 000
Section 16.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	53 400
Section 18.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	43 800
	Total	460 500

III. CONTINGENCY FUND

14. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Further, each statement of programme budget implications and each proposal for revised estimates should contain alternatives to the financing from the contingency fund of the proposed new activities.

15. It has not been possible to identify activities within sections 8, 11A, 15, 16 and 18 which could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium in order to identify relevant posts and other resources to finance the net additional costs of the above activities. In the event that resources from the contingency fund are not available to finance the activities, implementation of the activities would be postponed to the biennium 1996-1997.

IV. ACTION REQUIRED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

16. The following activities in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action to be endorsed by the resolution contained in the report of the Second Committee (A/49/729/Add.5) are proposed to be approved for the year 1995 under the following sections of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995: 5/

Section 8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development

C. Programme of work

2. Sustainable development

Paragraph 8.75. Add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph: "Moreover, the Division, through the Small Island Developing States Unit, will be responsible for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted at the Conference on 6 May 1994 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/__ of __ December 1994, including substantive support to and servicing of the intergovernmental and inter-agency processes in that field and promotional and catalytic activities in relation to the Programme of Action."

Activities

1. International cooperation

Add the following words at the end of the sentence: "and on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States."

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation:

(i) Add the following words at the end of the sentence: "___, and a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;"

(ii) Add the following words at the end of the sentence: "a report to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its third session on the implementation of the Programme of Action in the context of its multi-year thematic programme and review of the cross sectoral issues;"

(b) Ad hoc expert groups: add at the end of the first sentence: ", and an ad hoc expert group on the development of vulnerability indices for small island developing States (1995);"

Section 11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

C. Programme of work

Programme 15. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and special programmes

Paragraph 11A.125. Add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph: "In carrying out the above activities emphasis will be placed on and solutions proposed for the problems identified in the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States."

Section 15. Economic Commission for Africa

C. Programme of work

1. Development issues and policies

Paragraph 15A.17. Add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph: "Coordination of the regional and subregional activities in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States will be undertaken. In this context, monitoring of economic, social and environmental processes in the small island developing States will be initiated, appropriate programmes of assistance will be identified, and measures to encourage aid flows to these countries will be taken."

Section 16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

C. Programme of work

Subprogramme 6. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

Paragraph 16.52. Add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph: "Coordination of the regional and subregional activities in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States will be undertaken. In this context, monitoring of economic, social and environmental processes in the small island developing States will be initiated, appropriate programmes of assistance will be identified, and measures to encourage aid flows to these countries will be taken."

Section 18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

C. Programme of work

Subprogramme 13. Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Paragraph 18.71. Add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph: "Coordination of the regional and subregional activities in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States will be undertaken. In this context, monitoring of economic, social and environmental processes in the small island developing States will be initiated, appropriate programmes of assistance will be identified, and measures to encourage aid flows to these countries will be taken."

17. Subject to the guidelines for use and operation of the contingency fund, an additional appropriation of $460,500 is requested for the biennium 1994-1995, broken down as follows:

	United States dollars
Section 8	230 500
Section 11A	66 800
Section 15	66 000
Section 16	53 400
Section 18	43 800

In addition, an amount of $95,100 for staff assessment would be required under section 28, Staff assessment, to be offset by the same amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

Notes

1/ Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 94.I.18 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex II.

2/ A/49/6 (Prog. 46).

3/ A/49/16 (Part II), paras. 92 to 95.

4/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II.

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

Section 21. Human Rights

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (para. 1), defined his responsibilities (para. 4) and decided that the Office of the High Commissioner should have a liaison office in New York (para. 6). In connection with the adoption of this resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/48/61) indicating that, while the High Commissioner would draw on the resources of the Centre for Human Rights to fulfil his tasks, a number of additional posts would nevertheless need to be established - one Under-Secretary-General, two P-5 and three General Service posts - and operational funds would be requested, totalling $1,471,400. The General Assembly did not appropriate the funds requested. It authorized the Secretary-General to enter into all the commitments necessary within the above amount in respect of the full implementation of the activities envisaged in resolution 48/141 and decided to consider such additional appropriation as may be necessary and not to exceed $1,471,400 at its resumed forty-eighth session.

2. By resolution 48/121 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993. In the related statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/48/46), the Secretary-General indicated that an appropriation of $1,167,500 would be required for the Centre for Human Rights for the establishment of one P-5, one P-4 and two General Service posts and for operational funds to enable the Centre to carry out the Programme of Action. The General Assembly did not appropriate the funds requested. It authorized the Secretary-General to enter into all the commitments necessary within the above amount in respect of the full implementation of the activities envisaged in the

resolution and to consider such additional appropriation as may be necessary and not to exceed $1,167,500 at its resumed forty-eighth session.

3. At the resumed session, the Secretary-General prepared a report on the staffing and functions of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the Centre for Human Rights (A/C.5/48/77). The report was prepared in response to resolution 48/228, of 23 December 1993, which requested the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly at its resumed session the information which the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had requested in its report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/7). The Advisory Committee had requested information on the questions of redeployment, conversion and creation of posts and indicated that this information should include a clear table indicating current posts, the precise description of the functions to be performed with regard to 55 posts (24 new, 19 redeployed and 12 converted), an explanation of the programmatic justifications of the redeployment and an update of what was going on in the Third Committee with regard to the Vienna Conference.

4. The report of the Secretary-General provided the information requested. It included, in an annex, a comprehensive list of every post by organizational unit, indicating the status of each post, its functions and the related subprogramme.

5. The report also indicated that the High Commissioner for Human Rights had been appointed and had taken up his duties on 31 March 1994 and that, in the limited amount of time since his appointment, it had not been possible for him to complete a review of the current organizational arrangements for his Office in particular and for the Centre as a whole and to fully assess his requirements. In the light of experience gained in the forthcoming months, additional proposals, as necessary, would be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

6. The Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its report (A/48/7/Add.10), considered that the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General represented a partial response to the questions previously raised by the Committee and requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/228. The Advisory Committee therefore recommended that additional information be provided to the Committee: on the organizational and resource relationship between the Centre and the Office of the High Commissioner, and an organizational chart indicating the entire staffing complement of the Centre for Human Rights, including the staff resources proposed by the Secretary-General for the High Commissioner and for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

7. The Advisory Committee stated that upon receipt of the additional information, and the finalization of the assessment of the High Commissioner's requirements, the Committee would revert to the consideration of the staffing and functions of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the Centre for Human Rights.

8. In its decision 48/494 of 29 July 1994, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/77) and the related report of the

Advisory Committee (A/48/7/Add.10) and decided to defer consideration of the question to its forty-ninth session.

9. In keeping with paragraph 4 of resolution 48/141, the High Commissioner for Human Rights ensures the overall supervision of the Centre for Human Rights, which remains the principal unit of the Secretariat dealing with human rights matters. The High Commissioner and the Centre represent a unity whereby the High Commissioner sets the policy directions and the implementation of those policies is carried out by the Centre under the direction of the Assistant Secretary-General.

10. The High Commissioner is responsible for developing a comprehensive United Nations system-wide strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights; establishing dialogues with Governments in order to promote and protect all human rights, facilitate the ratification of international human rights instruments and rationalize the human rights machinery and procedures; and promoting cooperation and complementarity with national, regional and international organizations active in the field of human rights, including non-governmental organizations and academic institutions.

11. The High Commissioner is also responsible for coordinating human rights matters and seeking to achieve a coherent approach in the implementation of human rights policies within the United Nations system and within programmes or funds having significant human rights related activities; coordinating the development of comprehensive United Nations programme of technical and financial assistance in the field of human rights; providing policy guidance and priority of action for the implementation of the human rights objectives in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and reporting yearly to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly on the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

12. The Assistant Secretary-General directs the activities of the Centre for Human Rights under the overall policy guidance of the High Commissioner; ensures substantive servicing of the Commission on Human Rights, its subsidiary organs and the bodies established under human rights treaties; provides substantive support to the High Commissioner in terms of policy analysis and research to assist in the development of policies and initiatives for system-wide coordination of human rights matters; identifies obstacles to the full realization of all human rights and makes policy recommendations to the High Commissioner; establishes and maintains contacts with Governments of the States members of the Commission on Human Rights and related legislative bodies, as may be required for the implementation of the mandated programme of work of the Centre; oversees the implementation of the Centre's programme of work and ensures that it is efficiently and effectively executed; and represents the Centre at seminars, colloquiums and other meetings.

13. The organizational chart in the annex provides information on posts, including those proposed for the High Commissioner and for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

14. The requirements for the High Commissioner as outlined in the statement of programme budget implications submitted to the forty-eighth session of the

General Assembly consisted of six posts - one at the Under-Secretary-General level, one P-5 as Special Assistant and two secretaries in Geneva, one P-5 and a secretary in New York for the liaison office referred to in paragraph 6 of resolution 48/141 - and travel funds in the amount of $50,000.

15. On the basis of experience, as referred to in paragraph 5 above, it is now proposed that nine posts be provided. These would consist of two P-5. One would act as an adviser to the High Commissioner, in particular with respect to enhancement of international cooperation on human rights and the provision of advisory services and technical assistance through the Centre and other appropriate financial institutions; assist in the rationalization of the human rights machinery; assist in establishing contacts with Governments and with regional and national institutions in connection with the High Commissioner's mandate, particularly in Europe, Asia and the Pacific; represent the High Commissioner, as appropriate, at official meetings, and undertake specific assignments in connection with the High Commissioner's mandate.

16. The other P-5 would act as adviser to the High Commissioner, in particular with respect to the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the right to development and the removal of current obstacles to the realization of human rights; assist in the coordination of human rights issues within the United Nations system; assist in the coordination of education and public information programmes in the field of human rights; assist in establishing contacts with Governments, regional intergovernmental organizations or national institutions, particularly in Africa and the Americas, and represent the High Commissioner, as appropriate, at official meetings and undertake specific assignments in connection with the High Commissioner's mandate.

17. A special assistant (P-4) would assist the High Commissioner in all activities for which he has responsibility, in keeping with his mandate. The Special Assistant would ensure effective coordination of action on information and external relations functions and maintain contacts with missions and other institutions. The Special Assistant would oversee the organization of the immediate office of the High Commissioner and would ensure the preparation of correspondence, statements, memoranda and other documents and reports, in keeping with the High Commissioner's policies. The Special Assistant would also assist the High Commissioner in administrative and financial matters, as appropriate. Assistance would be provided by three secretaries.

18. A D-1 would be the chief of the New York office for human rights. The Chief would maintain liaison with regional and national institutions and educational and academic communities in the Americas. The Chief would also maintain permanent contacts with the High Commissioner and the Centre on developments at Headquarters that have a bearing on human rights policies and would suggest possible courses of action. The Chief would also assist the High Commissioner in his task of coordination with New York-based secretariat units and agencies. The Chief would be assisted by a secretary. There would be one New York office for human rights which would, in addition to the post mentioned, consist of the posts currently in the liaison office of the Centre for Human Rights, namely, one P-4 and three General Service.

19. An amount of $50,000 was envisaged for the travel of the High Commissioner. On the basis of experience, this has proven to be inadequate. A sum of $220,000 is proposed. In addition, an amount of $100,000 would be required for operating expenses.

20. It is estimated that the requirements of the High Commissioner, as defined above, can be met from within the balance of the amount for which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into commitment, namely $1,471,400. The Secretary-General therefore requests that this amount be appropriated, subject to the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly.

21. With regard to the amount of $1,167,500 for which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into commitment for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, an appropriation is also requested, subject to the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly.

22. In addition, it should be recalled that the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, did not appropriate the resources ($1,834,100) requested by the Secretary-General in his report on the continued United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia (A/C.5/48/78). Instead, the Assembly took note of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report (A/48/7/Add.12) and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments up to $1,834,100 under section 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the financing of human rights activities in Cambodia. It is now requested that the General Assembly appropriate $1,834,100, subject to the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly.

23. In summary, therefore, an appropriation of $4,473,000 is requested under section 21 of the programme budget for 1994-1995, representing the level of resources for which the Secretary-General had initially been authorized to enter into commitments in respect of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and the United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia.

24. In addition, an amount of $1,022,900 would be requested under section 28, Staff assessment, to be offset by an increase in the same amount under section 1, Income from staff assessment.

ANNEX

Organizational chart